Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Carolina Watchman.

THE SCHOOL LAW—AGAIN.

Seven eighths of the money paid as county taxes by the people of North Carolina, is laid out in paying for Court Houses, Jails, Whipping Posts; in the maintenance of insolvent persons, and for bringing offenders to justice. The greater proportion of the remaining eighth is disbursed in the payment of Jurors and special Justices. A very small amount is paid for any enduring public work. Some few bridges are constructed at public expense, and that we believe is the only item in which any of the public tax is expended for public convenience. These country taxes constitute much of the aggregate paid by the citizen, and they amount to a very serious proportion of the annual income of most of us: Yet these taxes to keep down vice and crime, and to compel men to do justice, are paid cheerfully, because there would be no living in peace without them. Yet some complain of the tax proposed by the School Law as a great burthen!—What! a burthen to pay a tax to educate your own children, in your own neighborhoods, where most of the money is expended! The money is not carried off as that paid to merchants, but it is paid to honest school masters, who will have need to spend most, if not all of it, in the very communities where it is paid; and not only so, but will spend twice as much which will be received from the state: much of which will find its way into the pockets of those who pay the other third. A complaint of such a tax is most unnatural and strange. No complaint is made for that which goes for the use of the guilty vagabond; but when it comes to a tax to make sensible and virtuous men of your children, and to prevent them from becoming such guilty vagabonds, oh! it is a mighty hardship! This is not reasoning or feeling like rational creatures.

But in addition to the tax, we have heard it complained, that each school district has to build an expensive house before they can enjoy the advantages of the system. This objection reminds us of a grumbler who objected to the dinner which the king sent down to a starving community, because the roasted ox had not been cut up into steaks. But it is not true in fact, that the expense of the buildings must necessarily fall on the people of the districts. It was believed by the Legislature, that each of these communities would have the public spirit to do the preparatory work of the system by private contributions of money or labor, or both. And this was the more expected, as many of them will have to make such contributions, whether the school law goes into effect or not. But if any district should be too illiberal to prepare the school house at their expense, the commissioners will only have to get the work done upon a short credit, and take the money of a year or two, to pay for it. This is within the scope and meaning of the law, for it provides that the money raised by virtue of the act shall be "applied to *school purposes*." It was so explained and understood at the time of its passage through the Assembly.

There are some self-sufficient ones in this county, who say they never had any education, and they have got on tolerably well, and their children can do as they did. We were told a joke of one of these gentlemen, which we think will answer as well as any argument we could advance. This *naatral genus*, had been holding forth at a gathering against the school bill, and holding up his own success in life as a proof, that *naatral sense* was better than *edecation:* In the midst of his harangue a neighbor took him out to pay him off the balance on a note which he held. Neither creditor nor debtor understanding figures, they called to a school master in the crowd to come and calculate the interest for them. "Let Mr. M. do it by his *naatral sense*," said he of "birchen sceptre:" and the crowd shouted at the expense of the *genus*. Shortly after this, some one handed Mr. M. a newspaper, which with a pragmatical air he opened and gazed at, as if he were reading it. The school master tipping the wink to the bystanders, says "that paper gives an account of a terrible storm at sea, don't it M.?" "What makes you think so?" asked the other. "Because I see all the vessels turned bottom upwards," replied the master. The crowd again burst forth in merriment at the expense of poor M., who shortly after retired, and we understand, now says he will go for the school law, if it is just to keep his children from being laughed at.

It is perhaps not known to all our readers that there is in the Literary Fund about two millions of dollars, in stocks, bonds, &c., which has been accumulating for about twenty-five years, and which can never be used for any other purpose, as long as there is honor and good faith in our Legislature: the profits on that capital is the money appropriated under the school law: Not one dollar of the principal is to be touched. This income is already about seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, and for the year 1840, will probably amount to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The question is, whether it is not high time to make use of a part of this income, for the present generation, or whether it shall all go to our posterity: we are glad to hear that many counties in the state, will certainly adopt the school law at once, and we doubt not but all will come into the measure in the course of time.

CALM THOUGHT.

There is nothing which makes so great a difference between one man and another, as the practice of calm and serious thinking. To those who have been unaccustomed to it, there is required at first an effort; but it is entirely in their own power to repeat this effort if they will, and when they will. It becomes every day easier by perseverance and habit—and the habit so acquired exerts a material influence upon their condition as responsible and immortal beings. In that great process, therefore, in which consists the healthy condition of any man as a moral being, there is a most important step, of which he must be conscious, as an exercise of his own mind. You feel that you have here a power, however little you may attend to the exercise of it. You can direct your thoughts to any subject you please; you can confine them to objects which are before you at the time, or occurrences which have passed during the day—or you can send them back to events which took place many years ago. You can direct them to persons whom you are in the habit of meeting from day to day, or to those who are separated from you by thousands of miles. You can place before you persons who lived, and events which occurred long before you came into existence, and you can anticipate and realize events which are not likely to occur until you have ceased to exist. Study these wonderous processes of your mind; observe what power you have over them, and what consequences of eternal importance must arise from exercising them aright. If you can thus think of any subject you please, why cannot you think of God; of his power, his wisdom, his holiness, his justice; of his law which he has written in your heart, and in his revealed word? Why cannot you think of, and realize the period when you shall lie down in the grave; and that tremendous moment when all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live, and shall arise to judgment? Such truths as these, duly considered, or thought of, could not fail, under divine influence, to exercise a powerful effect upon all our habits of thinking and acting in this life.

IT IS EASY TO SPOIL A SON.

There are but very few that can bear the hand of indulgence without injury. In our country, in most instances, those who are to be great or useful, must make themselves so by their own exertions, and often by very vigorous effort. Nine cases out of ten, the young fellow, who feels that he is provided for; that his "father is rich"—will relax his exertions and become a poor fool, whatever may be his occupation.

There is nothing so destructive to the morals, and, we may add, to the peace of any community, as the neglect of parents, rich or poor, to teach their sons the importance of being early engaged in some active employment. Too many of the citizens of every place, under the influence of false pride, suffer their sons, after quitting their schools, to lounge about the public offices and taverns of their place of residence, rather than cause them engage in some important branch of the mechanic arts, or force them by dint of their own industry and energies to seek their fortune in other pursuits. Nothing is more detestable, in our eye, than to see a healthy, good-looking youth, breaking loose from the restraints of honorable industry, returning to his father's domicial for support, and loafing it about, rather than pursuing some occupation which will not only support himself, but give gratification to his worthy parents.

We would say to every father who has such a son, be he rich or poor—rather drive him to "cut a cord of wood a day," than suffer him to spend his time in idleness. "An idle head is the devil's workshop;" and we may add, that idle hands are the implements he employs to execute his dark designs. *Watchtower.*

THE NEW INDIAN EMPIRE.

Probably no event has occurred in the progress of our country, since the establishment of the Federal government, more interesting in itself, or fraught with more important consequences, than the settlement of the native tribes beyond the western limits of the Union. There are now in the Territory set apart by Congress for their permanent residence, about 95,000 Indians, belonging to 22 separate tribes, and speaking as many different languages. About 20,000 of the whole number belong to tribes native to the soil. But the estimate does not include the wild Indians of the prairie or the mountains, or those residing north of the Missouri, or around the sources of the Mississippi, as all of these are without the limits of the Territory.

The average breadth of the Territory is something over 200 miles, and its length about 600. It contains an area of about *eighty millions* of the public land, and is healthy, well-watered, sufficiently timbered, and a great deal of it remarkably fertile, and is well adapted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Lead ore, iron ore, coal, and salt springs have been discovered in it. And it is said that all who reside there, are well pleased with their situation.

Some few of these, the Choctaws, the Chickasws, the Cherokees, have, to some extent, written laws for the internal government of their respective tribes. The Delawares are about imitating their example. With these exceptions, the whole of these 95,000 Indians, divided into upwards of 20 tribes, who speak different languages, and many of whom entertain for each other mutual hereditary animosities, have for their government no international law. It is manifestly both the duty and the policy of our government to provide against the possible consequences of this critical state of things. And it was with that view that the Senate once passed a bill for a Territorial Government, to be formed by a convention of the tribes themselves, requiring only that the Superintendent or Governor should be appointed by the President and Senate, and that the laws should be approved by the President, and providing for the appointment by the Indians of one Indian delegate to Congress. We trust the subject will be resumed and successfully prosecuted at the next session of Congress.

Much valuable information concerning the condition and prospects of these tribes is given in a work entitled, "An Annual Register of Indian Affairs in the Indian Territory," by the Rev. Isaac McCoy, who has devoted the last twenty years of his life to their improvement. It appears by this work that the best informed and civilized, are the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Oherokees, and Creeks. Many of them have learned our language, our agricultural pursuits, and mechanic arts. Some of them studied our forms of Government, and have organized their Government for the respective tribes in imitation of ours. They have printing presses among them—they publish newspapers in the English and Indian languages. They print their school books and almanacks, &c.

Newark Daily Adv.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL AT MOSCOW.

In Bremner's Excursions into the interior of Russia, a valuable work, which has lately made its appearance in England, is the following drescription of the Foundling Hospital at Moscow, which is probably the most extensive establishment for the reception of infants, in the world:

"This building is among the most beautiful of the whole city, and probably ranks with the largest ever built in any part of the world—as may be inferred from the fact that it contains ample accommodation for nearly four thousand persons, young or old, with handsome apartments for the managers, sleeping rooms, hospitals, laying-in rooms, &c., all under the same roof. * * This establishment was founded by Catharine, for the reception of infant foundlings, many of whom are nursed and brought up in the house; but the numbers admitted are now so great, that thousands are also sent out to nurses in the country, and brought back when old enough to begin to read. All are maintained till they are fit to be bound out to some trade; or if possessed of talent, till they can go to college and study for a profession—the whole being at the cost of the establishment, which maintains them till they can maintain themselves. The number of children supported by the house in 1824, was 12,075; in 1831, 23,788; and at the time of our visit there were in all about 30,000, either in the establishment or supported by its funds! The annual outlay is now considerably above 20,000,000 roubles (800,000*l.*) in 1831 it was 17,223,993 roubles. On our first visit it turned out that the order for admission with which we had been favored from the governor of Moscow was for another day. Our journey was not altogether fruitless, however, for this untimely visit brought us in for a scene not often to be matched—the sending off of the infants newly received to nurses in the villages, or to the farm belonging to the hospital. A long string of peasants' carts filled with straw, was stationed in the open court; each in its turn drove up to the door, and in tumbled sometimes two, sometimes three or four stout clumsy women; these were the nurses. A little baby was next handed to each of them, and she instantly gave it the breast. The little imp set bravely to work, and away drove the rustic equipage in gallant style. Two men on the steps were checking the name of the nurse and the number of the child as they entered the carts; for here children are counted pretty much as sheep are elsewhere. The little creatures were swaddled up as tight as pounds of butter going to market. We were surprised to see *parents* taking a parting kiss of some. We had believed that all belonged to those who were unwilling to acknowledge them, but now learnt that *any one* may send a child to the house, weaned or unweaned. All who do not wish, or are not able, to bring up their children, may leave them here without paying a farthing; so that, though at first strictly a *foundling* hospital, and though the majority of the children depending on it are still of that description, yet this institution now contains many of other kinds. It is in fact, a sort of general nursing establishment."

Origin of 'Foolscap' Paper.—It is well known that Charles I. of England, granted numerous monopolies for the support of his government. Among others was the privilege of manufacturing paper. The water mark of the finest sort was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great, at this time, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the Parliament that brought Charles to the scaffold, and by way of showing their contempt for the King, they ordered the royal arms to be taken from the paper, and a fool with his cap and bells to be substituted. It is now more than an hundred and seventy-five years since the fool's cap and bells were taken from the paper, but still paper of the size which the Rump Parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water mark then ordered as an indignity to Charles.

Some men ascribe all their unhappiness to the narrowness their means; but place them in the immediate enjoyment of all that enters within the circle of their present hopes and desires, and they will no sooner have entered on the enrapturing possession, than new hopes and desires will begin to manifest themselves. You cannot place a man in such a situation that he will not look above it and beyond it; give him the whole of this world, and, like the hero of Macedon, he will inquire for another. *Rev. Walter Colton.*

Those events that prove the prelude to our greatest success, are often apparently trivial in themselves, and such as seemed to promise nothing.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

Hermitage, little above Nashville, on the Cumberland River, away in the State of Tennessee, February 26th, 1839.

To my old Friend Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

As I expected, when I writ you my last letter, the river broke up in two or three days arter, and I left Wheeling in the steamboat Clarksville, captain Irwin, bound to New Orleans. I got here a few days ago, found the Gineral in tolerable health, though he is peskily out of yoomor about the way they're goin on in Washington, you may depend.

I think may be I'd better gin you a kind of outline of my journey from Wheeling, or as aunt Kezier used to call it, when she tuck her butter and cheese down to Portland, "a kinder journal of the trip-like." I left Wheeling on the new steamboat Clarksville, she is a new boat built at Wheeling, by Mr. Phillips. Captain Irwin was so well pleased with the way she was finished that he got 'squire Philips' portrait painted, and put up in the main cabin, as a compliment to him. If I hada't known better, I should have believed that it was taken for unkle Josh, its the very image of him, when he gets on his Sunday sute, specs and all, and they say he's jist about as hot a democrat. I do raly believe she is about the best water craft I have come acrost in all my travels, except the Two Pollies.

Captain Irwin, too, is a very nice man, as much like Captain Jumper as two peas, only he was sorter down hearted for a few days arter we left Wheeling. Howsomever, its my notion that some of them Wheeling gals have sarved him worse than the Lowell gals did me and Gineral Jackson, when we was on our tour down east—they have not only robbed him of his heart but they have taken his gizzard too. Poor crittur, I did pity him. Says he to me one day—"Strainger, (for he didn't know 'twas me,) how long did you stop in Wheeling?" "About a week," says I. "Did you become acquainted with any of the young ladies?" says he. "No," says I, "I hadn't that pleasure." "Well, then," says he, "strainger, you have missed a great treat; there is some of the sweetest gals there, that there is in any town on this *drain* from Pittsburg to N. Orleans." "You don't tell," says I, Captain! I see'd in a minit he was a gone goslin, his eyes were sot.

Nothin happened worth tellin until we got to Sinsinnatty. As soon as we landed, there was the darndest raft of people come down to the warf to see the boat, 'case she was a kind of a crack boat I find out. Among the rest was my old friend Gen. Lytle. As soon as he stept his foot into the cabin he seen it was me, "Major Downing, how do you do?" As soon as they seed that, every body turned and stared at me, instead of looking at the boat, and the news soon spred through the city that I was on board the Clarksville. I do raly think that in about an hour arter, there warnt many people in Sinsinnatty but what was down on the warf. I guess Mr. Van Buren would feel pretty considerable down in the mouth if he could have seen and heard how the people hollowed for Major Downing for the next President.

In a few minits I got an invitation from a committy on behalf of the democratic party of Hamilton county, to partake of a public dinner the next day; it was signed by a string of names as long as my sword; but I know'd it wouldn't do for me to begin that bisness, or I should have to eat dinners in every town I passed through. So I writ 'em a letter, and sent up the followin toast: "The democratic of Hamilton county—Your stern and unyeeldin opposition to bank corporations, and the ruffled shirt gentry, entitles you to jist sich a representative in Congress as you have got; his masculine frame and Herculean arm enables him to take more strong pints of any subjects than any other member." You will see by the buy that I have adopted Mr. Van Buren's plan of gining a toast, it's a little on the non-committal order. When the committy went ashore and red my letter and tost to the people, I do expect there haint been such a hooraw-in as there was there since the day I and Gineral Jackson arrived in Downingville in 1833.

Jist then Captain Irwin came in; and says he "Major, are you going to Nashville?" "Yes," says I. "Well, then," says he, "Major, the Gallatin is going rite there, she is a new boat, and will start in a few minits, and is now rite a along side of me; and 'tween you and me," said he, "Major, I am raly 'fraid my boat will be turned over, the people are so anxious to see you." "Well," says I, "I'll jist step aboard the other boat then, and the people wont know where I am till I'm gone;" and by that I stept out on the gard of the Clarksville, and tuck off my hat and bowed to the people, jist as Gineral Jackson youst to, then slipped into the Gallatin, and started. They were bowin and swingin their hats when we come out of site. I had a pleasant trip from there to here.

About the fust man I met arter I got to Nashville was Gineral Armstrong.—"Why, Major Downing," says he, "aint you lost? Where in the world are you going?" "Why, I'm going to the Hermitage to see Gineral Jackson," says I. "The Gineral is in town, and at my house," says he. "Come with me at once and see him." "Sartainly," says I. "How is he? is he as well as common?" "Yes," says he, "only he is in a mity bad yoomor with the court and lawyers about some of his niggers they're tryin for murder."

The Gineral didn't know me at first. But when I straitened up and looked kinder military, he know'd me in a second. "God bless you, Major Downing, is it possible this is you? I am so glad to see you once more." "Well," says I, "Gineral, there is two of us so then." Well, when he had inquired arter all the Downingville folks, and aunt Nabby and aunt Kezier in particular, he says to Gineral Armstrong, "I'm off in the morning for the Hermitage. I want you to gin them judges to understand in the morning that them niggers are no more guilty than you or I am, and that the time haint come when a corrupt court can arrane, try, and condemn an innocent man with impunity, if he is a nigger." "Now, Major," says he, "go to your lodgings. I'll send my carriage for you in the morning." He is the same old Roman he was. When he was telling Gineral Armstrong about this court, he looked exactly like he youst to when he talked about that refractory and corrupt United States Senate.

We got to the Hermitage afore dinner. Its almost the nicest place I ever saw in all my born days. Unkle Josh's farm aint a patchen to it. I do raly think too, there is more niggers, big and little, young and old, about the plantation than there is gals and boys and children in one of our factories.

The Gineral laid down to rest himself arter the ride, for you see he has failed shockingly since I saw him last. Says he, "Major, amuse yourself while I sleep a little; when I get refreshed again I want to have some talk with you about the way they're managin things in Washington." That was the fust word he'd spoke about politics arter I got there. Well, when he got up, says he "Major did you get my letter?" Says I, "I did." "Well," says he, "want you a little surprised?" "No," says I. "Why, Major," says he, "want you astonished to find out that Mr. Van Buren should be leagued with Nick Biddle?" "No," says I, "Gineral didn't I always tell you how it would end if you got that New York Dutchman to follow in your footsteps?" "Well, Major, says he, "I believe you did; but its done now and the next thing is to get him out and you in. I have the plan nearly all matured, and will give you a full history of it afore you leave me. I'm glad to see that one of my old friends remains true and firm, that is Kurnel Benton. I see that he has got his gradusbun bill through the Senit." "Well, Gineral," says I, "don't like that any better than the rest of their doins." "Indeed, Major," says he, "what possible objections can you have to the bill?" "Why," says I, "its entirely too parshul to the new states. It seems to me that the representatives of the new states in Congress is actin jist like the widow Landaff did arter the old capting died. The old capting had a large family of boys, I believe thirteen. Well, at a very arly day, he moved from Exter up near the head of Winnipesocky lake, and settled rite in the wuds; there want another white family in forty miles of his, and the whole country was full of Injins. The old capting was a master hand to manage Injins, and was about the best hunter that ever trod shue lether; he was surveyor and done a grist of surveying for the gineral court. Well, he fought off the Injins, wolves, bears, panters, and other wild varmints, so other people warnt afeard to move in and settle. And for his services the gineral court gin him three hundred acres jist jinin his, and voted him about the slickest rifle that could be got in Bosting. About this time old Mrs. Landaff tuck sick and died. And the captin married one Polly Funk, that warnt a bit older than John Landaff, the old man's oldest son. Well, he had by his secont wife a good many more sons, I believe twelve. The old man he died too. Well, what do you think, the the young widder wanted the twelve young sons to share equal in the old homsted farm with the fust woman's children, and then have the new land divided atween 'em, and not give the old boys, who had with their father fout off the Injins and wild varmints any. There was some of the nabors too tho't it was rite, cause most of the young boys lived on the new land." "Why," says the Gineral, 'that would have been down rite robbery, the thing was too bare faced,—there would have been no kind of justis in that." "Well, Gineral," says I, "there is no justis in the new states wantin all the lands in their limits.—The Constitution says it belongs to the United States, and was faught for and won by the blood and treasure of the Union, and all the states and all the people ought to have a share in the benefit." "Major," says the Gineral, "don't say another word, I'm convinced. There want as much clear argament in Clay's grate speech on the land bill, as you've given in a few words," and he slapt me on the back. "Major," says he, "you're the greatest statesman of the age, and the very man that ought to have been my successor." When the Gineral sed that it made me feel pretty considerable big I tell you.

"You stopt some days at Wheeling, you sed, Major," says the Gineral.—"Yes," says I, "about a week." "Did you see my old friend S—d?" "Sartinly," says I, "I was at his house, and he treated me dreadful kind, and made me promise to stay all nite with him when I got back." The Gineral smiled, says he "Major did he tell you how our acquaintance begun?" "No," says I, "he didn't." "Is it possible," says he, "why I expect you are about the first man that ever was with him any length of time that he didn't tell." "May be he hadn't time," says I—"how was it any how, Gineral?" "Why, arter my Florida campain, I used to be subject to billyus colliek. On my way to Washington the next fall, I stopped at his house in the nite. I was taken sick with a very bad spell on't. There want any doctor near, so my old friend got some red pepper, ginger, garlic and asifidity, and steeped all in whisky and giv me a strong dose, and it gin me relief in a few minits. So I've always stopt with him ever since.

He has been ever since that a warm supporter of mine. "How you talk, Gineral," says I, "he sartinly ought to be called doctor. What a pitty it is, we hadn't him long with us in our tour down east! President Quincy would have made him a doctor at the same time he did you." When I sed that the Gineral haw hawed rite out, and sed "Major, you haint forgotten your dry jokes yet."

"I understand," says the Gineral, "that L., the old jentlmen's son, is a candidate for Congress." "Yes," says I, "and he thinks he'll be elected too. Why, they'r electioneerin for him by tellin that you sed he was the most promisin young man on the continent. Now says I, "Gineral did you say that?" He gin me a kind of a wink, and says he, "Major, haint you read Sam Slick, of Slickville?" The instant he sed that, I seen in a minit the Gineral had been pourin soft sawder in the old man's ears.

I shall be in Washington about the fust of April. I am invited by the democratic party of Wheelin to partake of a public dinner, on my return; if I do I'll rite you from there.

Yours, forever,
Maj. JACK DOWNING,
Downingville Militia,
Second Brigade.

From the New York Observer.

THE DAGUERROTIPE.

The following is an extract from a private letter of Professor S. F. B. Morse, to the editor of the Observer, dated, Paris, March 9.

You have perhaps heard of the Daguerrotipe, so called from the discoverer, M. Daguerre. It is one of the most beautiful discoveries of the age. I do not know if you recollect some experiments of mine in New Haven, many years ago, when I had my painting room next to Professor Silliman's, to ascertain if it were possible to fix the image of the Camera Obscura. I was able to produce different degrees of shade on paper, dipped into a solution of nitrate of silver, by means of different degrees of light; but finding that light produced dark, and dark light, I presumed the production of a true image to be impracticable, and gave up the attempt. M. Daguerre has realized in the most exquisite manner this idea.

A few days ago I addressed a note to Mr. D. requesting, as a stranger, the favor to see his results, and inviting him in turn to see my Telegraph. I was politely invited to see them under these circumstances, for he had determined not to show them again until the Chambers had passed definitely on a proposition for the Government to purchase the secret of the discovery, and make it public. The day before yesterday, the 7th, I called on M. Daguerre, at his rooms in the Diorama, to see these admirable results.

They are produced on a metallic surface, the principal pieces about 7 inches by 5, and they resemble aquatint engravings, for they are in simple chiaro oscuro, and not in colors. But the exquisite minuteness of the delineation cannot be conceived. No painting or engraving ever approached it. For example—in a view up the street, a distant sign would be perceived, and the eye could just discern that there were lines of letters upon it, but so minute as not to be read with the naked eye. By the assistance of a powerful lens, which magnified 50 times, applied to the delineation, every letter was clearly and distinctly legible, and so also were the minutest breaks and lines in the walls of the buildings, and the pavement of the street. The effect of the lens upon the picture was in a great degree like that of the telescope in nature.

Objects moving are not impressed. The Boulevard, so constantly filled with a moving throng of pedestrians and carriages, was perfectly solitary, except an individual who was having his boots brushed. His feet were compelled, of course, to be stationary for some time, one being on the box of the boot-black and the other on the ground. Consequently, his boots and legs are well defined, but he is without body or head because these were in motion.

The impressions of interior views are Rembrandt perfected. One of Mr. D.'s plates is an impression of a spider. The spider was not bigger than the head of a large pin, but the image, magnified by the solar microscope to the size of the palm of the hand, having been impressed on the plate, and examined through a lens, was further magnified, and showed a minuteness of organization hitherto not seen to exist. You perceive how this discovery is, therefore, about to open a new field of research in the depths of microscopic nature. We are soon to see if the minute has discoverable limits. The naturalist is said to have a new kingdom to explore, as much beyond the microscope as the microscope is beyond the naked eye.

But I am near the end of my paper, and I have unhappily to give a melancholy close to my account of this ingenious discovery. M. Daguerre appointed yesterday at noon to see my Telegraph. He came; and passed more than an hour with me, expressing himself highly gratified at its operation. But while he was thus employed, the great building of the Diorama, with his own house, all his beautiful works, his valuable notes and papers, the labor of years of experiment, were, unknown to him, at that moment becoming the prey of the flames. His secret indeed is still safe with him, but the steps of his progress in the discovery, and his valuable researches in science, are lost to the scientific world. I learn that his Diorama was insured, but to what extent I know not. I am sure all friends of science and improvement will unite in expressing the deepest sympathy in M. Daguerre's loss, and the sincere hope that such a liberal sum will be awarded him by his Government, as shall enable him in some degree at least to recover from his loss."

In the same vessel which brought the above letter, the writer himself arrived. From him we have received some additional information respecting this very interesting discovery, which we cannot at present communicate. We have only room to say, that we are even more impressed with the value of the invention as a means of procuring, without labor or expense, perfect and satisfactory panoramas of all the most interesting places and scenery on the globe, and if we apprehend its power correctly, perfect representations of the human countenance, than with its power to reveal the secrets of "microscopic nature." With what delight, will the eye dwell on panoramas of Jerusalem, Thebes, Constantinople, Rome, and other cities of the old world, delineated with the unerring fidelity of the Daguerrotipe? With what interest shall we visit the gallery of portraits of distinguished men of all countries, drawn not with man's feeble, false, and flattering pencil, but with the power and truth of light from heaven! It may not be long before we shall witness in this city the exhibition of such panoramas & such portraits.

MONEY.—Strange as it will appear to those who are more accustomed to active life than to silent speculation, Assyria, (says Mr. Landseer,) with her immense hosts, and her spacious and magnificent cities, had *no* money; Egypt—opulent, populous, mysterious and abundant Egypt—had no money; ancient Persia, before the age of the first Darius, had no money; the early Hebrews, and even during the most prosperous period of the age of Solomon, and down to the time of Judas Maccabæus, were without money; Etruria, from first to last, was without money; Rome was without money to the time of Servius Tullius, and the Greeks of the heroic ages were equally destitute of money. Among all those nations, gold and silver, when used in barter, was weighed out by the scales, as when Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah, he "weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth;" moreover, there was anciently no money in Arabia, or the riches of the patriarch Job would not have been estimated by his camels, oxen, and she asses; and there was none in Greece down to the time of Homer, who no where mentions or alludes to it, but, on the contrary, by informing us that the armor of Diomede cost only nine oxen, while that which Glaucus generously gave in exchange for it, cost one hundred, shows that cattle, in their larger purchases, were made the current measure of value. It is from this circumstance, too, of oxen and asses being at the time the ordinary and known signs of property and current measure of value, that we find them specially mentioned in the tenth commandment: and the virtual prohibition of covetousness derives local intelligibility from the notoriety of the fact.

The invention of coining was not only a very curious adaptation of engraving to the purposes of society, but an important event in the history of the world. It is not, however, known when or in what country money first became the substitute for cattle and unstamped bullion, as the general representative of property and the measure of value. Mr. Landseer is of opinion that the Darics issued by the first Darius are the oldest Persian coins that were ever minted in that Empire.

There is, however, reason to believe that Darics were not the very first coins which the world had beheld. Montesquieu is of opinion that the Lydians first found out the art of coining money. By others, the invention is attributed to Phidon of Argos. But the arts of die engraving and of the mintage of money were, no doubt, like most other arts, progressive. That ingots of bullion were in commercial use, that stamps were applied to them in order to save time and the constant reference to the scales, and that barter was thus facilitated in Western Asia for ages prior to that of Lycurgus, are not only facts very supposable and credible in themselves, but may be authenticated from the circumstances of "stamped ingots" being alluded to in the Hebrew and Arabic versions of the book of Job. Thus it may be seen how possible it is for very numerous and extensive communities to arrive at national and commercial prosperity, and to attain popular happiness or comfort without money, without even the knowledge of that which to modern habitudes and to some modern philosophers appears to be so indespensable to every purpose of life, and almost even to existence itself. India, Persia, Assyria, Judea, Egypt, Rome, the nations of Asia Minor, including Tyre and its dependencies, all arrived at civilization and comfort, without the current use of cash, and carried on their extensive mercantile and manufacturing transactions merely by bartering commodities in kind—bullion being reckoned among those commodities. These nations were populous almost beyond credibility, and transported their produce, manufactures, and other merchandise in ships of Tire and Tarshish from Ophir, and the utmost Indian isle, (which is believed to have been Ceylon,) to Gaul and our own Cassiterides.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

CONNECTICUT.—Since our notice of the Standard's remark, that it *believed* the six Whigs elected to Congress from Connecticut were abolitionists, (at which time we promised, if the Standard had any *evidence* that such was the fact, we would publish it, provided the Standard would publish Dr. Duncan's letter,)—we have seen in the Globe, extracts from the letters of two of the Whigs elected, who avow abolition sentiments, and two of the defeated Van Buren men, who denounce abolition. The presumption is a fair one, that as these are all the Globe has given, the letters of the others would have defeated its object, which is to identify the Whigs with the abolitionists. In other words, that the other four Whigs elected are opposed to abolition, and that the four defeated Van Buren men are abolitionists. Those who know the Globe, cannot deny the justice of the inference. It furnishes another evidence, if any were wanting, of what we have always believed, that abolitionism is not confined to any party in the free states.

It is a fit occasion to remark, what no candid man can deny, that the great object of the Van Buren party is *to suppress the truth.* For that purpose, they resisted the appointment of the investigating committee of Congress in the only mode by which it could be made efficient to the disclosure of truth. For that purpose the administration men on the committee objected to certain questions being put to the witnesses. For that purpose the report of the majority of the committee was detached from that of the minority, and the latter, *only*, sent among the people by the Van Buren members of Congress. This was a most glaring evidence of a determination to keep the people in the dark, by which means alone can the party hope to maintain its power. Congress ordered an immense number of both reports, with the evidence, to be printed together, that the people might see what the friends of both parties could say, and have the evidence to determine which was right. The Van Buren men suppressed the report of the majority, (which is the only report the committee is entitled to make, except by courtesy,) and *all the evidence;* and sent among the people the report of the minority, without a particle of evidence to sustain it! It needs but a statement of the facts to condemn the administration.

Take the course of the Standard, whose unfairness is a perfect sample of the Van Buren press generally, from the Globe down to itself. That paper has for months past been endeavoring to persuade its readers that Mr. Clay is an abolitionist, an absurdity and a falsehood that no man of ordinary information could be induced for a moment to believe; but which might have its effect with the ignorant and blind partizans who read only the Standard. Whilst it had this slander in the full tide of successful experiment, as it supposed, Mr. Clay's Speech was delivered, and excited a thrill of admiration from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Calhoun, bitterly hostile as he is to Mr. Clay, was in ecstacies, & declared that it "put down Abolition!" Did the Standard evince any of that magnanimity, or even common fairness? No!! Its readers have not to this day been permitted to see the Speech, which is only alluded to in its columns to be misrepresented. So far as the Standard is concerned, therefore, Mr. Clay's effort to "put down abolition" is thwarted! Look at the difference between its conduct and that of Mr. Calhoun! The latter has some of the noble and generous feelings which characterize a Southron, and which would scorn to do injustice even to a foe. The former does not scruple at any means to carry its point. The latter is a friend of the South, who rejoices in a circumstance which benefits the South, and acknowledges his obligation for it. The former is *such* a friend as neither rejoices in it, nor will let the South have the benefit of it.

So with the whole course of the Standard. It can neither be driven, nor coaxed, nor shamed, into a disclosure of the truth to its readers. It pronounced Dr. Duncan's abolition letter a whig forgery. But has never undeceived its readers, since Duncan acknowledged its genuineness in his place in Congress. It has never informed its readers of the host of prominent Van Buren men who are abolitionists. We thought we had fairly caught it in a trap from which it could not escape, when we published, a week or two ago, one of its articles which it considered necessary to the cause of justice. We did not hesitate to let it tell its own story through our columns, and in return asked to be heard through the Standard. We had no idea that the appeal would be in vain. But it was. Our reply would have told some truths which the Standard was afraid to let its readers see, and therefore, as the easiest way to get rid of the matter, the whole subject is passed by in silence.

Electioneering in the West.—We like the bold frank way of discussing Politics in the West. Cannon (Whig,) and Polk (V. B.) are now in the Tennessee field as candidates for Governor. They have lately addressed respectable assemblies in the upper part of Wilson county, and at Lebanon. The speaking on Saturday commenced at half past twelve, and (Col. Bell and Mr. Burton being present) was kept up until 12 at night.

After an early dinner, Col. Polk mounted the bench in the court house, but such was the excitement produced by the crowd in attempting to procure seats, that an immediate adjournment was had to a neighboring green. Here the Col. spoke for three hours and a half. Gov. Cannon followed in a reply of less than two hours.

Then came Col. Bell, who had less than an hour left before night, but a motion having been made to adjourn back to the court house, it was agreed to, and a recess taken for supper. At seven o'clock Col. B. resumed, and spoke until ten, when Mr. Burton took the stand in reply, and consumed the remaining hours before midnight.

The Nashville Whig says the contending candidates for Governor have not only met, but travelled together on the most amicable personal relations. Indeed an unusual degree of courtesy has been observed on both sides. *N. Y. Express.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

TENNESSEE.—The canvass in this state waxes warmer and warmer. Governor Cannon and Col. Polk are traversing the state, delivering speeches, and electioneering in western style. Mr. Polk, in one of his speeches, stated that when he announced himself a candidate for the office of Governor, he had understood that Governor Cannon was not to be a candidate. We think here he spoke the honest sentiment of his heart. Cannon follows him every where and avails himself of every chance to call him to account. We extract the following from Cannon's speech delivered at Murfreesborough, and reported for the Nashville Banner, in relation to the "old chief." The character of General Jackson is freely descanted upon in his own state.

"You observe, fellow countrymen, that my competitor appears to take pleasure in referring you to General Jackson's military achievements—to his having fought the Indians successfully, and to the manner in which he pointed that long significant finger, at Washington, whenever he wished to make it understood that his will was to be obeyed! Well gentlemen, said the Governor, I and some of you had something to do in fighting the Indians also. As you well know, I never have been a favorite with my opponent's highly eulogized "Old Chief." His popularity never bore me along to smiles of fortune. I never clung to the skirts of his coat, or, when danger approached, jumped into his pocket. I have known him long, and met his displeasure before now. If my competitor can boast of having rode smoothly upon the billows of the Old Chief's popularity, I can say with truth that I have had to stem the buffetings of his wrath.

"Fellow citizens, some of you remember the time when our army was reposing on this side of the Coosa—that Gen. Jackson deputed my regiment and another to cross that turbulent stream and attack the enemy in his strong holds—that we went as we were ordered, while Gen. Jackson lay on this side in security—that we suffered much from fatigue and hunger—that we found the enemy strong and powerful, but beat him triumphantly—and returned conquerors! But suppose we had been beaten, cut off, slain, how long would it have been before General Jackson would have been found on this side of the Tennessee? I may be mistaken, but I have always thought there was a motive which governed the selection of who should cross the Coosa on that perilous occasion. I have been opposed to the Old Chief on many occasions; I remember the time that emphatic finger, my competitor loves so well to describe, was first pointed at *me.*

"I was on the jury to try, in Williamson, old Mr. Magnus, on a charge of murdering Paiton Anderson, (Gen. Jackson's friend.) We were sworn to bring in a true verdict. We did so, according to our judgments, and when I handed the verdict in, Gen. Jackson pointed that "long, significant finger" at me and said in his peculiar manner,—"*I'll mark you, young man!*" And, said the Governor, I believe he has kept his promise pretty faithfully to this day. He used to think that General Jackson was a tyrant by nature and education. He had witnessed his movements on many occasions—seen his various plans of operations, when he had his clans about him—and he always would have clans, but no man in them to follow him who would not be his tool and his slave."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The noble stand taken by Mr. Clay, himself a Western man, in defence of the common right of the states to an equal distribution of the proceeds of the Public Land, is, of itself, sufficient to challenge the admiration and gratitude of every citizen of the old states. Unless this subject is settled soon, the cupidity of the new states, which are increasing in strength, will wrest it entirely from those who have spent so much blood and treasure to acquire and protect it. How can any one of the old states hesitate in its choice between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren? The latter has taken a decided stand against their interests in this great treasure, merely to acquire popularity in the West, at the expense of justice. The former has ever been decidedly their friend. He has surveyed all the various bearings of this question, not with the narrow view of a mere politician calculating local and temporary results, but with the enlightened judgment of a patriotic statesman, providing for the good of the whole. He has, in the following letter, which explains itself, given fresh evidence of his stern adherence to principles: [*Ral. Reg.*

"*Gentlemen:* I have duly received your letter, transmitting certain Resolutions adopted by the Democratic Whig Association, of the Tenth Ward, City of New York, in relation to the Public Domain; and I request you to make the Association my profound acknowledgments for the notice with which it has honored my name. I rejoice that the people, in their primary assemblies, and in their proper communities, are directing their attention to this great interest. It is high time it should receive their earnest consideration. Faithfully administered, the Public Lands may be made powerfully instrumental in the advancement of the prosperity of the present generation, and of their posterity for a long succession of ages.

But they have been in danger of being swept away by Pre-emptions, Indian reservations, Graduation Bills, and finally, cessions of the common property of all the states to the particular states in which it is situated. And most of these projects, urged under the plausible pretext of benefitting the poor settler, have stimulated the speculator, and tended to aggrandize the speculators to the prejudice both of the honest emigrant and the people of the United States. I have felt it to be my duty to oppose these projects; and it is a deplorable evidence of the loose morality which prevails, in respect to the public property, that I have been denounced and caluminated, for my endeavors to protect and preserve it for the benefit of all the states and people of the Union.

I share with you, gentlemen, in regret on account of the failure of the bill to distribute the nett proceeds of the Public Lands, which passed both Houses of Congress. It was defeated by a high-handed and daring violation of the Constitution. If it had gone into operation, there would have been no extraordinary surplus in the Treasury, no disturbance of the financial and business concerns of the country by a removal of the deposites, no temptation to those alarming annual appropriations which have been recently made by the Federal Government, and I believe no suspension of specie payments by the Banks. Now that the public attention is awakened to this great national resource, I trust that project to which I have adverted will be checked, and that it will be cherished and preserved for the common benefit of all the people of the United States and their posterity.

I request, gentlemen, your acceptance of my thanks for the flattering and friendly manner in which you have communicated the resolutions of the Democratic Association of the Tenth Ward, and of the high consideration with which

I am your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Messrs. William Turner, and J. Turner Dodge, &c.

From the Richmond Whig.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff—A Fact for the People.

No one subject has constituted the theme of more unmeasured abuse upon Mr. Clay than the Tariff. On this point, and in triumphant exposure of the injustice done to the Kentucky Senator, we copy the following from a late speech of Mr. Pope, of Kentucky, who, until lately, was one of the "Hurra Jackson boys," and was in 1828 intimate with the secrets of "the party." He bears testimony to the fact, of his own knowledge, that the Tariff of '28—"the bill of abominations," was a *contrivance* of the Jackson party, and Mr. Van Buren was an active agent, to render the Tariff odious, and thereby destroy the popularity of Mr. Clay.

Hear him!

"I might, with truth and justice, deny that Mr. Clay is entitled to the credit of originating the American system; for I believe Virginia, South Carolina, and N. York have equal if not superior claims. The system became popular, and the Eastern states, after some resistance, acquiesced; and Mr. Clay, with his usual political tact, made himself the prominent actor. When he became Secretary of State, and seemed to be on the high road to the Presidency, other aspirants were alarmed, and determined, if possible, to blast his prospects. To render the American system unpopular, was an object of the first importance with the enemies of Mr. Clay. The system was too popular then to be directly resisted; and the high Tariff of 1828 was a *contrivance* of the Jackson party for effect on the system, calculated to injure Mr. Clay, whether his friends supported or opposed it. I was one of that party at the time, and it is well known that Mr. Van Buren and most of the Jackson men supported it. I was a zealous supporter of General Jackson at that time, and we were very unwilling for the General to commit himself, in a manner to embarrass his friends, or injure himself. We were fortunately soon relieved by the old Hero, who came out for a *judicious* tariff, a 'ground which rendered him unassailable from any quarter. Mr. Chairman, (continued Mr. P.) a review of our past political history will show that many of the leading measures of this Government have been carried or rejected by reference to a presidential election."

A New Fraud.—A friend from Arkansas informs us of a new species of fraud perpetrated by the land office receivers in that part of the country. The Indian agents and contractors have paid out large amounts of Treasury notes. These notes, bearing an interest of six per cent. generally work their way to the land offices. The receivers, instead of passing them in kind to the credit of the government, put them in their own pockets and keep them there bearing interest until they can sell them for a good round premium as eastern funds. They pocket the interest and the premium, and we may charitably suppose, that, after the Treasury notes are converted into the currency of the country, the nett proceeds are held subject to the order of government. It is an undeniable fact, that nearly all receivers become merchants and land speculators—and it is no uncommon thing for them to close their speculations by actually selling their offices.

Louisville Journal.

Governor's Election.—The canvass is going on spiritedly in the west, and very much to the satisfaction of the Whigs. Wherever Gov. Cannon has met with his competitor on the stump, he has not only kept Col. Polk from breaking the Whig ranks, but he has brought accessions to his party very creditable to himself and cheering to them. Even in old Warren, the very strong hold of Locofocoism, the Governor very unexpectedly made his appearance on the hustings, and gave the Ex-Speaker a down setting which he will not soon forget. We now entertain but little doubt that in the Mountain District, not only will the Governor get a majority, but that the Whig candidate for Congress will supercede his Van Buren competitor.—Col. Polk will find it an up-hill business to alienate Tennesseans from their long cherished republican principles, simply by the cry of democracy and Van Burenism. Our people dont change for empty names, as has been clearly demonstrated in the defeats of the brave Carroll and the amiable Armstrong, by our hitherto invincible Cannon.

Knoxville Register.

A new Notion all the way from Connecticut.—The "tarnellest cutest notion" which we have heard of for some time, is the manufactory of Silk Worm Eggs, which is now in operation in the "land of steady habits." The operation is a simple one, and will doubtless be extensive and profitable, if not useful. Beeswax is melted and poured through a fine sieve into water, the water is then poured out, and at the bottom of the vessel will be found a multitude of the prettiest little silk worm eggs imaginable, made of beeswax.

The Gallon Law went into operation on the 9th in Mississippi. The Vicksburg Whig says, it was a day of general mourning among the proprietors of drinking houses. We saw one establishment disposing of its drinking utensils at auction, while the door of another was shrouded with *black crape.*

A fine spirited girl in Ohio, named Washburn, recovered $1145 against one Master Wells, for a breach of promise. She scorned to take any of his money, and only required him to pay costs of Court.

Nearly 200 Mexican families have removed into Texas.

Com. David Porter, charge d'affaires to the Sublime Porte, and Mr. Porter, consul at Constantinople, sailed on Tuesday week from Boston, in the Hamilton.

It is said that the commissioners of the Illinois State loan, have negotiated one million dollars of their six per cent. sterling bonds with the United States Bank, at par.

About forty houses were destroyed by fire, in Albany, on the 20th ult. Loss estimated at $100,000.

The territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida, will probably become states in 1840. Then we shall have twenty nine stars on our country's banner.

An article is going the rounds of the papers abroad that Sir John Harvey saved the life of General Scott at Chippewa, some time during the last war. This is a misapprehension; Scott saved Harvey's life at that time and place.

Pick your Seed Corn.—Seed corn should be selected from the stalks in the Fall. The Baden corn, about which so much fuss is being made, is nothing more than corn thus selected for a series of years, where two or more ears grew upon a stalk. By selecting your seed thus, you will soon have the Baden corn. Perhaps the size of the ear—the smallness of the cob—the shape and soundness of grains, should be made an object of as much care as the number of ears on a stalk. By taking care to bring corn to maturity as soon as it is ripe enough to save, you may have early corn, and *vice versa.*

FRANCE.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

Every prospect of the formation of a Coalition Cabinet in France, including M. Thiers as Minister of Foreign Affairs, appeared at an end. When every difficulty seemed removed, the King, with the ordinances for the appointment of the ministry before him, and one of them signed and counter-signed, resumed all at once his old position; defended his policy since his accession; declared that there should be no change in the system pursued towards Spain by Count Mole; and that the Cabinet must pledge itself to oppose the election of M. Odillon Barrot to the Presidency of the Chamber. M. Thiers replied to the King by an instant resignation, which he repeated in a letter to his Majesty; so that all expectation of his forming any part of the new ministry was regarded on Friday as completely at an end. The example of M. Thiers was followed by Suazet, Dufaure, Passy, and Dumier, leaving only Soult, Humann, and Dupin, to form the number of the new ministry.

The *Moniteur* announces the prorogation of the meeting of the Chambers from the 26th March to the 4th April.

The attempt to form another "little ministry," that is, a Cabinet of the clerks and mediocrities, setting aside all the notabilities of the Chamber, such as Thiers and Guizot, had failed. The Journal des Debates declares that the failure had been caused by M. Thiers's influence. The failure was owing to no such cause, but to the reluctance of either Marshal Soult or M. Dupin, appearing in the Chamber with a Cabinet of nonentities. Marshal Soult sent his friend General Schneider to the Hall of Conference, where the Deputies are in the daily habit of assembling, for the sake of sounding them as to how such a ministry would be received. Neither M. Thiers nor M. Guizot was there to exercise any influence; but every deputy present, of his own accord, laughed at the proposals of Gen. Schneider.

All is terror and dismay in Paris. It is now not only known, but felt, that France is without a Government.—Stocks have gone down; trade is at a stand; and to guard against the popular commotion apprehended on Monday, the King gave secret orders on Sunday, for putting the barricades in a state of readiness for military operations. "We are assured," writes the Journal of Commerce, "that several pieces of cannon have been stationed in the barracks in the environs of Paris. Six pieces of artillery with their trains have been conducted into the barracks of Courbevoie." These preparations sufficiently indicate the fears prevalent in the Palace.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, May 9.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of North Carolina, will meet in Christ Church, *Raleigh*, on the *twenty-second* day of May next; and not at Newbern, as stated in our last. The change has been made in consequence of the prevalence of acontagious disease in the town of Newbern.

The Van Buren convention at Wentworth has nominated John Hill, esq. of Stokes, as the democratic candidate for Congress in Guilford district, in opposition to Mr. Sheppard.

Charles Fisher, esq. of Salisbury, is a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Rencher.

In the third district, the administration party nominated William L. Kennedy, esq. as their candidate, in opposition to Mr. Stanly; but Mr. Kennedy has "very prudently" refused to run.

The Hon. Bedford Brown, it is expected, will deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies at Chapel Hill in June next.

We have received the proceedings of the Democratic Republican meeting in the Hawfields on the 27th ult., but too late for this day's paper. They will appear in our next.

At the late term of the Superior Court for the county of Halifax, *Littleberry O. Wilcox* was tried for the murder of Nathaniel M. Eaton, and acquitted; the act was proved to be *justifiable homicide*.

Organization of the Government.—The inauguration of George Washington, as first President of the United States under the federal constitution, took place at New York on the 30th of April, 1798. The *fiftieth* anniversary of this important event was celebrated at New York on the 30th ult. under the auspices of the Historical Society, in a manner worthy of the great occasion. The oration was delivered by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, and is universally spoken off in terms of admiration. The Commercial Advertiser concludes its notice of it as follows:

"It was, indeed, a glorious performance of a lofty intellect—characteristic of the author, and of him alone—enriched with the enlarged views of a commanding statesman—embracing alternate touches of pathos and of burning eloquence. At times the audience were melted into tears, and at times the church rang with applauses, which were long, and loud, and deep, at its close. We give it as our deliberate opinion, that a more vigorous production never emanated from the mind of its illustrious author."

Forty-two of the convicted New York Canadian prisoners have been pardoned by Gov. Arthur.

The Hon. Waddy Thompson, of S. C. has announced his intention to decline a re-election to Congress.

One of the stables at the Race Track near Raleigh, was burnt down on Saturday night last; and two horses, (one of them Red Wasp,) the property of Mr. David McDaniel, perished in the flames. It is not known how the fire was communicated. *Star.*

FATAL DUEL.

A Duel was fought on the 26th inst., near Norfolk, Va., between Jos. Seawell Jones, esq., of this state, and H. Wright Wilson, esq., of N. Y., in which the latter was shot through the body & died on the spot. The ball of Mr. Wilson grazed the temple of Mr. Jones.

GOLD MINE.

We understand that a Gold Mine has just been discovered on the lands of Mr. James Yeargain, in this county, in the New Light settlement, about 20 miles north of Raleigh. *Register.*

Gen. Samuel Smith, late Mayor of Baltimore, an aged and estimable citizen, died on the 23d ult.—Gen. S. was a soldier of the Revolution, and was identified with the history of Baltimore almost from its foundation.

Appointments by the President.—Dennis Prieur to be collector at N. Orleans after the 30th June next, in the place of J. W. Breedlove, resigned, to take effect on that day.

Francis S. Beattie, Collector of the Customs at St. Marks, Florida, vice Ambrose Crane, removed.

George R. Girault, Register of the Land Office at Chocchuma, Miss., vice William Van Norman, resigned.

Mr. Charles H. Ramsey, formerly Edtor of the "Constitutionalist," at Raleigh, died at Galveston, Texas, on the 9th ultimo.

From the Frontier.—The Washington Globe says that reports have been received at the War Office, which state that perfect tranquility prevails on the New York portion of the border. On the Vermont border there is some excitement, and there have been occasional burnings, limited to a few barns, but not "extensive conflagrations and bloodshed," as reported in several of the papers. Very little doubt is entertained that in almost every instance the burnings were perpetrated by the refugees within our own border; but the fire at Ogdensburg is found to have been the result of accident. From the measures which have been taken by Colonel Worth, on the Vermont portion of the frontier, similar to those adopted on the New York border, we have every reason to hope for the like favorable results.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

The Court of Inquiry, now sitting in Philadelphia, in the case of Commodore Elliott, has drawn to that place a large number of Navy officers, either as witnesses or from curiosity.

The Court met on Monday last, and adjourned till next Monday.

The war between France and Mexico having been happily brought to a close, and there being, consequently, no longer a necessity to employ Government packets between the U. S. and the Mexican ports, on the return of the brig Consort she will be withdrawn from this service.

The revenue cutter schooner Woodbury, which has likewise been employed in a similar manner, will be turned over to the Treasury Department, to which she belongs. Some of the officers of the Woodbury have been detached and placed on leave, and others transferred to the West India squadron.

The opinion of the Court of Inquiry at St. Louis, in the case of Lieut. Col. J. B. Brant, Deputy Quarter-master General, has not been promulgated, but its tenor may be inferred from the fact that a General Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at St. Louis, on the 14th June, for his trial.

Gen. Wool, accompanied by Lieut. Macomb, as assistant, passed up the Mississippi on the 7th instant, on his way to Fort Gibson, having already inspected the posts on Red River.

A new military post has been established on the Illinois river, in the Cherokee nation, about sixty miles north of Fort Gibson, and has been named, by order of the Secretary of War, "Fort Wayne." It is at present garrisoned by E company, 4th infantry, under command of Lieut. M. C. M. Hammond. The nearest post office, we believe, is Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The Court at St. Louis, has been for some time occupied with the trial of Gen. Gratiot. The judge charged the jury strongly against admitting the claim of the General for services performed; but after long deliberation, the jury returned into Court, and declared that they could not agree. There were *two* for obeying the instructions of the Court, and *ten* for allowing the claims of the General. There was no party feeling in the jury.

The Legislature of Michigan have made the following appropriations for the continuation of the several works of internal improvement for the present year:—$100,000 on the southren rail road; $100,000 on the central rail road, $40,000 on the northern rail road, 60,000 on the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal; $25,000 for the improvement of the St. Joseph river, and $25,000 for the improvement of Grand River. It has also located the branches of the State Bank at Detroit, Pontiac, Mount Clemens, Monroe, Adrian, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Mashall, and Niles.

The Hon. Daniel Webster and his wife will be passengers in the steam ship Liverpool on her return voyage to England. She was to leave Liverpool on the 20th ult., and may be expected in a few days.

Counterfeit notes of $50, on the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, are in circulation in New Orleans.

Lotteries and the sale of Lottery Tickets are prohibited in Virginia, after the 1st of January, 1840.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

STATE LANDS.

We have been politely furnished, at our request, with the following interesting particulars on the subject of the STATE LANDS. We will indeavour to infrom ourself upon this subject, and will then bring it again to the attention of our readers.

The State owns in the counties of Hyde, Washington and Tyrrel, from 70 to 80,000 acres of swamp lands, which it is proposed to drain under the direction of the Board of the Literary Fund, by two canals, the one from Pungo Lake to Pungo River, the other from Alligator Lake to Rutman's Creek, each of the canals to be about six and a half miles long, which will drain, in addition to the state lands, a large quantity of land owned by individuals, subject to assessment to be made by commissioners appointed for that purpose. The greater part of this land is purely vegetable, reposing on a clay subsoil, and a portion of it is covered with a large growth of cypress, poplar, and gum. The timbered lands lie near the lakes, and the canals could be used for the purpose of carrying down the timber.

Such lands on Mattamuskeet, when prepared for cultivation, sell readily at $40 per acre. The whole expense of drainage will probably be from $120,000 to $130,000.

This is the beginning of a system of drainage, which, it is hoped, will be successfully prosecuted in other parts of the state.

There are large quantities of land owned by the state in Jones, Carteret, Brunswick, and other counties.

NOTE.—I forgot in the memoranda which I gave, to say, that the State Lands are from 14 to 16 feet above the level of Pungo River; and that Lands stated to be in Brunswick, are in Brunswick and Columbus.

From the Halifax Advocate.

WHIG MEETING.

At a highly respectable meeting of the Whigs of Halifax county, held in the Town of Halifax, on the 25th April, 1839, Col. Isham Matthews acting as chairman, and Benj. A. Pope, esq., as secretary, the following Resolutions were submitted and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Rayner, and passed by both branches of the last General Assembly, condemnatory of the course of our Senators in Congress.

Resolved, That the course of our Senators, Messrs. Brown and Strange, in refusing to obey the known wishes of their constituents, deserves the highest censure, as totally inconsistent with the Democratic doctrines which they have professed, and at war with the fundamental principles of a Republican Government.

Resolved, That a declared adhesion to the present administration is a tacit approval of the defalcations of its recreant officers in plundering the Treasury of the people's money.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, in retaining Levi Woodbury in office after his failure to discharge his duty, has lost sight of the true interest of his country.

Resolved, That we give a hearty response to the sentiment of Senator Tallmadge, of New York—"uncompromising hostility to the re-election of Martin Van Buren."

Resolved, That in the position recently assumed by a portion of our Whig friends in advocating the Sub-Treasury system, while they oppose all other measures of the Administration, we see nothing to censure—it being a matter resting entirely with their own consciences to pursue that course which their judgment dictates.

Resolved, That we highly approve the manly and independent course of the Hon. Edward B. Stanly, in the late Congress of the U. S., and long may his country enjoy the benefit of his services.

On motion, Resolved, that the foregoing proceedings be published in the Roanoke Advocate, Raleigh Star, Register, Newbern Spectator, and all other papers in the state friendly to the Whig cause.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretary for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

ISHAM MATTHEWS, Ch'm.
B. A. POPE, Sec'y.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. EDITOR:—Supposing your readers, and the public generally, would take an interest in hearing from a meeting held at David Mebane's, esq. on the 27th ultimo, "by the friends of democratic principles in Orange county and elsewhere," for the purpose (as advertised) "of making arrangements to carry out the wishes of our administration friends throughout the state, in opposition to the combined forces of modern bank federal whiggery;" I will give you a brief but true account (from memory) of its proceedings. As the meeting had been announced in the Standard by authority, and in the Recorder, and was a call upon the friends of democratic principles not only in Orange county but those who reside in neighboring counties, for the express purpose of carrying out the wishes of the party throughout the state of North Carolina, I had anticipated a great multitude that no man could number—especially as the meeting was convened to grapple with "modern bank federal whiggery" in the Hawfields. But to my astonishment, only thirty or forty obeyed the summons, who may well be called *the faithful few*. When the meeting was organized and a report and three or four resolutions, already, no doubt, prepared for the occasion, were read, our late representative, the Hon. William Montgomery, who had been highly complimented by one of the resolutions, stood forth solitary and alone the only speaker of the day. He commenced by saying to his attentive audience, that the approval of his conduct in Congress gave him feelings of gratitude inexpressible, and that he returned to them his unqualified thanks for past favors so often repeated; that he had now served them 16 years, he could say faithfully if not ably; that he had become wearied and much worn in their service, and began to feel himself old; his family large and dependent on him for a support, and that his estate had not increased, and that duty, therefore, called on him to retire to the private shades of the domestic circle. Here my sympathies were awakened, and I began to apprehend that Dr. Montgomery was no more a candidate—that wherever duty called him he would go—but in the next sentence the whole aspect of affairs was changed. He proceeded to say, that the present was the most momentous period in the whole history of our government, and pregnant with danger to the liberties our forefathers fought and bled for, and that he was ever ready, when called on by his country, to undergo privation, toils and troubles, inevitable in the preservation of a republican government, a government of the people; that he had undergone many toils and troubles, and was willing to do so again. In this part of the address it occurred to me that the Doctor might have alluded to the extra session of Congress that was called by Mr. Van Buren, and the great trouble and toil he had been subjected to in being compelled to travel three times to Washington city instead of twice in the last two years. But then I thought, that if there was an extra session, there was a large extra allowance to the members of Congress to make up for it. But he proceeded to explain his grievances and those of the country, which brought him out again. He said there was a party called Whigs—an assumed name, a perversion of the term; had they their proper name it would be one used in the revolution, but he would forbear calling it. Now, Mr. Editor, you know that in the revolution two names were common, whig and tory. If the whigs are falsely so called, but might have properly taken one of the names of the revolution, it follows, in the opinion of our representative, that the whigs should be called tories. Therefore I say, sixteen years service in public life is not a term long enough to give candour and independence sufficient for a Congressman to speak out his sentiments and call things by their right names. The Doctor is willing to *insinuate* that the whigs should be called tories—but they are too numerous and respectable for him to call them so—they are the majority of the people of North Carolina. Yes, my whig friends, many of whom heretofore supported the Doctor, it is insinuated at a public meeting, in your absence too, that you ought to be called tories! After this polite insinuation, the speaker went on further to say, the whigs had so many names he could not understand one half of them; that they changed oftener than the chameleon; that in '98 they were called federalists, and that these were now conservatives—a name he could not pronounce, much less understand, and that he did not want to understand it—that they were all alike, and all found together when they gave their votes. Now here it occurred to me that the speaker was unwilling to make known to his admiring audience the fact that the conservatives are a division of the Van Buren party, who cannot support the sub-treasury on account of its tendency to give Mr. Van Buren too much power over the money of the country. When the speaker had got through the nomenclature of the whig party, he said they could not rest till they got up that investigating committee, whose report is the sorriest affair he had ever witnessed in all his political career; they had charged on the cabinet peculation and fraud—but their efforts to sustain the charge proved abortive. What, thinks I to myself, is he opposed to investigation? Is he in favor of Price's and Swartwout's defalcation? I then thought of the fact, that the speaker had been opposed to the election of that committee by the House of Representatives, and in favor of the appointment of it by *one man*, James K. Polk—that is, he had voted to give one individual more political power than all the House of Representatives besides. This explained to my satisfaction his hostility to the investigating committee; and this committee, and the many names assumed by the whigs, appeared to make the present so momentous a crisis in our government that the speaker could not decline the call of his country. He, however, mentioned the subject of the land bill of Mr. Clay, and expressed his opposition to it because it gave ten per cent. to the new states, and that Mr. Clay was in favor of that and the donations in land, and that it is easy to give away other people's property; he could not say what Clay meant by it, but he had heard a whig say he had done that as an electioneering gift; and he would as soon think that was the cause as any other, and a little sooner. As for his part he had presented a bill on the public domain, and in a moment a whig popped up and opposed it, and had it laid over, and it was reached no more during the session, and he had had sharp talk on the account of it with the whig. In this part of the address, I thought the honorable speaker had forgotten Mr. Van Buren's policy on the land question; that he was in favor of the graduation bill; and giving the public land all away to the new states after five years. How could he support Mr. Van Buren when they differed so widely on this great question? He is for holding on to all the land, and not giving the new states as much as ten per cent. advantage in the division, and his favorite president is willing to give all away after five years! The speaker is opposed to Clay's measure because too favorable to the western states, and in favor of Mr. Van who is opposed to letting the old states have any. Thus it would seem, that in the opinion of our representative consistency is no jewel, and that *no* bread is better than half a loaf. He concluded by saying that he was again a candidate, and would no doubt have opposition. He did not know who, and did not much care; but he would rather have no opposition, as he wanted to be elected as bad as he ever did. He thanked the admiring little audience for their attention, and concluded.

ONE OF THE CITIZENS.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 17th ult., at the residence of Louis Bringier, esq., (surveyor general of the state of Louisiana,) by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, Major General E. P. GAINES, of the U. S. Army, to Mrs. MARY CLARK WHITNEY, only daughter of the late Daniel Clark, esq., of New Orleans.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 28th ult. DAVID ALLISON, esq. in the 76th year of his age.

Every man who in the providence of God is called to act a part in the great drama of human life, at his departure leaves an impress and an influence more or less extensive and lasting. The sepulchre of the king and the tomb of the peasant speak a loud voice, which is heard and understood by a large circle of friends in some part of the world's inhabitants. This voice their departure does not drown, the earth in which their body is laid does not silence, neither deepness, nor distance, nor any thing that man may devise can extinguish it. Every churchyard speaks more thrilling accents than any living assembly can possibly utter. No truth is more self evident than the influence which departed friends exert over those who survive them. The words and actions of our dead relatives often arrest us in the busy scenes of life, and just according to their tone and character are the effects upon our hearts and lives. If they have been virtuous, devoted, and holy men, they supply us with new incentives to holiness, and present new motives to piety and virtue. Their words often echo in the silent calls of memory, their features and forms start up in bright contrast with the darkness of their absence, and present to the mind the most pleasing and delightful recollections. The sound of their voice, and the recollection of their features, often reach the heart, and tell upon our resolutions, actions, and hopes. And just in proportion to the width of the sphere in which the departed moved, and the strength of moral character he possessed and developed, will be the duration and power of that influence he has left behind him.

Good men often leave behind them, a power far more extensive than that which their presence could exert if still living. When good men are called to their rest, they are placed in the best possible circumstances for their influence to exert itself without any thing to encumber it. During life their infirmities and errors often destroy their influence; but after death these are no longer exhibtied before society, and the influence of their example acts unconnected with any thing to destroy it. From these remarks follow a very important inference. *That men live not only for the present, but for the future.* Our life is in a great measure hereditary. We entail upon posterity our good or bad actions. We live in future generations, by leaving behind us an influence either good or bad, which moulds the character of future generations.

This may truly be said of the deceased, "he being dead yet speaketh." From his youth he was amiable, lovely, and much esteemed by all his youthful associates, many of whom still survive him, and this is their united testimony. At the age of sixteen years he volunteered his services to assist in the defence of his country against a foreign enemy. He was present at the battle near Guilford old court house, and kept until his death the musket which he used on that occasion. As a citizen he was much esteemed, and as a friend beloved by all who knew him. He was early appointed a justice of the peace, which office he conducted with much discretion, and much to the satisfaction of parties concerned.

The deceased was a subject of the great revival with which the American Churches were blessed in the years 1801-2. As near as can be ascertained, he professed religion in the year 1801, and connected himself with the Presbyterian Church at Little River, in which church he remained a worthy and exemplary member until his death. He was early chosen an elder in the Church of Little River, which office he sustained with much dignity, and exerted a powerful influence upon the affections and feelings of the church members, and also upon the ungodly and worldly minded.

If we wish to see the deep tone of his piety, we must visit the private walks of life. There could be seen the full man in Christ Jesus. The writer was acquainted with no person in whose piety he had more confidence. It was not a periodical piety, or such as resulted from enthusiastic feelings. It was mild, deep, gentle, always flowing; it shone more and more unto the perfect day. Probably no man passed through more distresses and afflictions of body and mind, and yet he bare them all with patience, and seemed to resign fully to the *will* of God, and often drew comfort from that precious passage of scripture, "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." His last conflict was truly a triumph of christian principles, over the frailties, imperfections, and corruptions of human nature. During his illness, which was long and often painful, he was patient and submissive. His trust was in the atoning merits of the Lord Jesus Christ. He often spoke of his own inefficiency, and his own weakness, but at the same time with a smile heavenly in its nature, he would speak of the all-sufficiency of Christ, and the happiness which resulted from an interest in him. While he was able to speak, his constant theme was Christ and heaven. It was a privilege to stand near to one so near heaven, and witness the operations of divine grace in purifying and sanctifying a soul for the higher and nobler enjoyments and employments of the sanctuary above.

In the death of Mr. Allison the church has lost one in whose heart her best interests were lodged; the neighborhood one of its best citizens, and the family its best friend; but our loss is his gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
9 Thursday,	5 8	6 52	Last 6 10 57 morn
10 Friday,	5 7	6 53	New 13 1 56 morn
11 Saturday,	5 6	6 54	First 20 1 10 morn
12 Sunday,	5 5	6 55	Full 28 5 29 morn
13 Monday,	5 4	6 55	
14 Tuesday,	5 3	6 56	
15 Wednesday	5 2	6 57	

Whig Meeting.

A MEETING will be held at Mr. George Foust's, on Monday the 20th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention proposed to be held at Hillsborough on Friday the 31st of May instant, to fix upon some suitable person as the Whig candidate for Congress for this district. The Whigs of Haw River regiment are requested to attend.

May 9. 69—

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or JAMES MEBANE, Jr., who do not close their accounts by Note or Cash by the first day of June, will find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer; as it is necessary for the firm to be closed.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

May 9. 69—tf

Negro Boy for Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday of May Court, before the Court House in Hillsborough, on a credit of four months, a Likely Young Negro Boy, about thirteen years of age. Bond and good security will be required.

JOHN RONEY.

May 8. 69—3wp

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on Stony Creek, Orange county, a Sorrel FILLEY, three years old, with a small blaze in the face, mane mostly on the left side, tail shorn with a knife, one hind foot white, four feet nine or ten inches high. Any information concerning said filley will be thankfully received. The filley left about the first of April.

GEORGE DICKEY.

May 8. 69—tf

Notice.

To Messrs. Benton Utley, Nathaniel J. King and John W. Carr, trading under the firm of Carr and King, Wm. Durham and Anderson K. Clements, trading under the firm of Durham and Clements, Noah Trice, Pleasant Trice, Zachariah Trice, Wm. Trice and John Williams.

BEING arrested under a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, at the instance of James Blackwood, and having duly given bond and security on the said process for my appearance; you are hereby notified that on Monday of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this county, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of May instant, I intend applying to the Justices of said court for permission to take the insolvent debtor's oath; at which time and place you can attend if you think fit, and object to the said procedure.

CHRISTOPHER DAVIS.

May 6. 69—3w

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions
JUST RECEIVED.

MR. LEVIN CARMICHAEL has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the Latest Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.

The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and despatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.

☞ Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present.

All orders will be faithfully executed.

May 9. 69—

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Boston Isley vs. *The heirs at law of Wm. Dicky, deceased.* } In Equity.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March term, 1839, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court-house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 27th day of May next,

A tract of Land containing 142 acres, on Deep Creek, adjoining the lands of Henry White and others;

Also one other tract of 14 acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract and others.

To be sold on a credit of twelve months—bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

April 30. 68—4w

"Retrenchment and Reform."

A POLITICAL MEETING will be held on the day of the Master at Mr. James Turner's (the second Saturday in May next,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the convention proposed to be held at Hillsborough on Friday the 31st of May next, to fix upon some suitable person as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Dr. Montgomery. All who are opposed to the ruinous measures, the extravagance and usurpations of the present administration, and who desire the restoration of a pure republican government, are requested to attend.

A WHIG.

April 25. 67—

Circus & Managerie,
(UNITED.)

JOSEPH E. M. HOBBY, MANAGER.

THE proprietors respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that this splendid establishment will be exhibited at Hillsborough on

Thursday the 16th of May,

for one day only. Hours of exhibition, from 1 to 4, P. M. Admittance 50 cents; children and servants half price.

The Manager, in soliciting public patronage, pledges himself that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to render the exhibition both agreeable and interesting, and that there will be nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear of the most fastidious; but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum. Commodious seats will be erected for the accommodation of visitors. Ladies and juvenile visitors always have the preference.

A List of the Animals contained in the Menagerie.

A full grown male Elephant, female Camel and her young, the African Yogga, Asiatic Lion, African Lioness, Royal Bengal Tigress, Royal Bengal Tiger, pair of Spotted Hyenas, pair of Striped Hyenas, Asiatic Leopard, the Argalipoco or Adjutant of Bengal, South American Condor, Vulture from Ceylon, the Cockatoo, Guinea Pigs, Monkeys, &c. &c.

For Equestrian Performance and description of Animals, see bills at the Hotels.

There will be an exhibition at the same time and place, of the rare specimens of the Fine Arts, the richest and rarest and most extensive collection of PAINTINGS ever offered to an American public. These paintings have been selected by a very distinguished artist, and neither pains nor expense have been spared in procuring works of the most celebrated and interesting character. Admittance 25 cents.

In addition to the paintings, there will be exhibited a collection of Asiatic Serpents, consisting of the

Immense **Anaconda,** or Terror of Ceylon; the **Boa Constrictor,** or Strangling Serpent of Java; the Pomboo, or Python of Madras; the Amphis Balna from Calcutta, the connecting link between the serpent and the worm.

Entrance to this Splendid Exhibition, from the inside of the Menagerie.

☞ The above named establishment will be exhibited at Fish-dam on Tuesday the 14th of May, and at William N. Pratt's Store on Wednesday the 15th of May.

May 1. 68—2w

To the Millers of Orange & adjoining Counties.

Bolting Cloths!—Bolting Cloths!!

THE subscriber has just received a few pieces of Bolting Cloths of very superior quality and the most approved brand—which he offers at New York retail prices. He can safely say they will give satisfaction to all who will give them a trial.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

April 25. 67—4w

Mail Arrangement.

ALL letters intended to go by either of the stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 28. 67—

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an accademical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16. 65—

Moffat's Life Pills,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and billious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, saltrheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 2. 68—

Notice.

ALL Letters and Papers directed to the *Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange,* must be *Post Paid,* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

JAMES H. NORWOOD, C. S. C.

April 25. 67—3w

Boot & Shoe-making Business.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. David H. Cates as a Shoe Shop, where they intend carrying on the above business. Every exertion will be made on their part to please those who may favor them with their custom; and they earnestly ask the public to give them a trial.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order; and all orders will be executed with despatch.

HENRY R. BOSHAMER.
RICHARD H. LEE.

April 18. 66—3w

☞ **Just Received** ☜

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well-known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market; we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Camblets, French, English and American PRINTS, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Bule-Black, and Coloured SILKS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Castings and Scythe Blades, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *Call and see.*

PARKER & NELSON.

April 18. 66—

Richmond Foundry
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment has been in successful operation for nearly thirty years, and is one of the most extensive and complete, south of the Potomac.

The Proprietors are prepared to receive orders for Castings of all descriptions.

Mill Geering, Stationary and Locomotive Engines, Rail Road Wheels, Tobacco and Oil Presses, Bells of all sizes.

Plans and estimates furnished when required.

All orders addressed to the subscribers, at Richmond, or HOLDERBY & MCPHEETERS, Agents, Petersburg, Va., will be executed with promptness and on moderate terms.

D. J. BURR & Co.

Richmond, 1839.

☞ Cash will be paid for 4 or 5,000 lbs. of old COPPER, for the above establishment by

HOLDERBY & MCPHEETERS,
General Agents, & Commission Merchants,
Petersburg, Va.

April, 1839. 64—1m

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A SMALL supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by

A. PARKS.

March 14. 61—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
John Allen 2
James Allison
James Athison
Deacon Seldon Arnold
Robert Anderson

B
Miss Harriet Booth
Affy & Mercury, servants of Mr. Burgwin
William Baldwin 2
James Baldwin
Mosher Barton
John Bowers
James P. Brown
Joseph Barlow
James Brockwell
William Brown
Reuben Batchlos
Reddick Brown

C
George F. Coggins
Caty Crabtree
Edward Cowdle
James H. Christie
John Crabtree
Thomas Crabtree
William Chamblee
Abel Cain
William Carrington
David Comb
Abraham Crabtree
Mary Clark
Reuben Carden
Levin Carmichael

D
Roland Davis
Hampton Dollar
William Dollar
Timothy Davis
William Duskin
James Daugherty

F
Hugh Faucette
James Faucette
Abisha Faucette
Green Findley
Alexander Forrest

H
Paul Heartt
Robert Hall, sen.
Thomas Hutchins
David Houlder
Kenady Horton
John Holloway
John Hunter
James Haney
John Hailey
James T. Hutchins
Leroy Hudnal
Cave & Hollan[illegible]
John Hodge

I
John H. Ingram

J
Charles Jordan
Samuel Jordan
James Jones
Hargis Johnston
William C. Jackson
Col. Thomas Jones

K
John Kelly 3
John W. Keith 2
Alex'r M. Kirkland 2

L
Mrs. Mary Laws 2
John Lockhart
Miss Mary E. Lane
Micajah Leonard
Silas M. Link

M
Alex'r Montgomery
James Montgomery
William M'Dowell
Hunter M'Culloch
Miss Eliza M'Cown
Thomas M'Cracken
John or Aaron Marcom
Rev. Thomas Mason
Andrew C. Murdock
Rev, Robert C. Maynard

N
William Nichold
James E. Norfleet

O
Henry O'Daniel
Hollowell Old

P
George Pratt 2
Thomas G. Pratt 2
John Price
Edward Pender
William Piper
Henry Picket

R
Henry Richards
Copland Riley
James Riley (of James)
George Ray
William D. Ray
Judson Riley
William M. Roberts
William Roberts 2
James Riggs 2
Chesly P. Rainey
James Rainey
John Ray
James Reeves
John Reeves
George Reeves
Wilson Rheu
John U. Roberts

S
William Smith 2
James Saughan
Leonard Smith
Joseph Steel
Mrs. Nancy Steel
Gen. John Smith
William F. C. Smith

T
James Turner
Abel Thompson
Samuel Tate
Peter Thomson
Joseph L. Turner

W
William H. Woods
Samuel Wilson
Charles Wilson
William Wilson
Samuel Wortham
Joseph D. Webb
Henderson Woods
Lemuel Wilkerson
James Wilkins
John C. Walker
Grandison Woods
Charles Yancy
George Yancy

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 1. 64—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63—

To Bridge Builders.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Tuesday the 7th May next, the repairing the bridge across the Alamance, near Judge Ruffin's.

WILLIAM HOLT,
GEORGE FOUST,
JOHN STOCKARD,
HANDY WOOD,
NICHOLAS ALBRIGHT,
} Commissioners

April 8. 64—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the *Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.*

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent.*

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64—

GOELICK'S

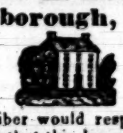
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61—tf

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. 54—

House and Lot
For Sale---in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

He would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9 1838.

Look at This.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer, with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan. 21. 58—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 36—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1839.

William N. Pratt, and others,
vs.
Reuben Carden, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife, be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and set down for hearing *ex parte.*

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv. $4 50. 64—6w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday the 28th ultimo, a bound boy by the name of MARTIN JACKSON, aged about eighteen years. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

SOLOMON FULLER.

April 5. 64

Equity Sale.

IN odedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at March Term, 1839, I shall sell before the court house, in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 27th day of May next, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, a TRACT OF LAND belonging to the heirs at law of the late William McCauley, lying on the waters of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Charles Trice and others, supposed to contain about 500 acres.

Also the HOUSE AND LOT in Chapel Hill, known as the Thomson House.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 30. 63—4w

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.